scouts will do considerable additional emising. especially efter the Canaries are reached. The most economical speed of the Newark is ten knots, and at that rate, with full bunker cashe can run fifty-eight hundred miles ost economical speed of the Icwa and is twelve and a half knots, proof a radius of action approximating hundred miles, and as the distance from Santiago to Gibraliar barely exceeds thirty-five hundred knots all the vessels of Commodore Watson's squadren can make the run the necessity of coaling at sea, the three auxiliaries the Yankee, the Dixle and semite each being capable of six thoustraightaway. At ten knots an hour, or 240 a day, it will take the squadron at least two weeks' steady cruising in the open ocean to cover the distance between St. Thomas and Cadiz

LIKELY TO ROMBARD CADIZ FIRST. Naval officers do not believe that any sustained attack will be made on the Canaries. but that the vessels of the fleet will lie under San Juan and Santiago Subsequent events, it is believed, will depend altogether on the attitude of the Spaniards and on their success or fallure in concentrating any considera-

In all probability a sally into the Mediter ranean by the Americans will be necessary in the hope of inducing Admiral Camara to risk

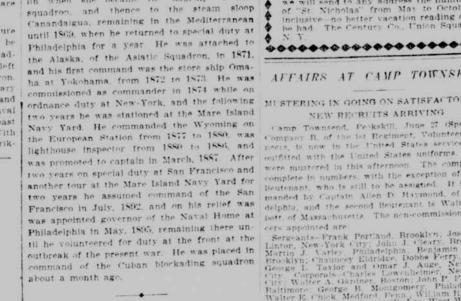
Remarks. 3.2% 4 12-inch. 5 5 d pound Vankee same as Yosemite in all respects. Dixio same as Yosemite, but carries 6-inch guns Abbreviations. B. f. rapid-fire, M. machine suns.

THE FLEET WHICH WILL ATTACK SPAIN'S COAST.

three colliers, the Scandia, the Alasrenda and the Alexander are merchant steamers fitt carrying. They are unarmored, but carry two guns each. Their tonnage is as follows: 5.234; Alasrenda, 6.590, and the Alexander, 7.400. for coal carrying. They are unarmored, but carry Scandia, 5.294; Abarenda, 6.700, and the Alexander.

defences of each port. For instance, Ferrol is | Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864, and was woundprotected on the north by a series of three bat- ed by a fragment of a shell from the Confedteries and two chateaus, the chateaus occupying | erate battery at Warrington. From 1865 to 1867 points which command passes from the sea, he was attached to the frigate Colorado, flagship The town is encircled by bastions and redoubts of the European Squadron, and was comof ancient pattern, but recently remodelled missioned as lieutenant-commander on July The defences of Cadiz consist of a circle of 25, 1866. He was transferred to the Frankeleven powerful forts. The other harbors are

With this full information at hand, the nature of the assault on the coast of Spain will be pretty well outlined before the American squadron sails. At the same time much will be left commander-in-chief of this squadron. Some naval authorities believe that the Canary Islands will be the first point of attack, and that the next move will be to establish a naval base at Centa, a point on the African coast owned by Spain and opposite Gibraltar. With an engagement. If this can be brought about, this base our ships would be within easy strik-



SPAIN ON WATSON'S MISSION.

London, June 28 .- The Madrid correspondent

when she became the fingship of that

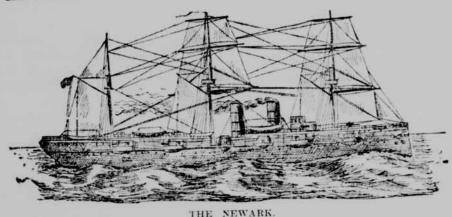
Sagasta on the subject of measures to alleviate discress in Catalonia

FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED MILITIA

Iowa, to-day introduced a bill "to provide auxiliary

volunteers" for the occupation and defence of any

Washington, June 7-Representative Hull, of



THE NEWARK.

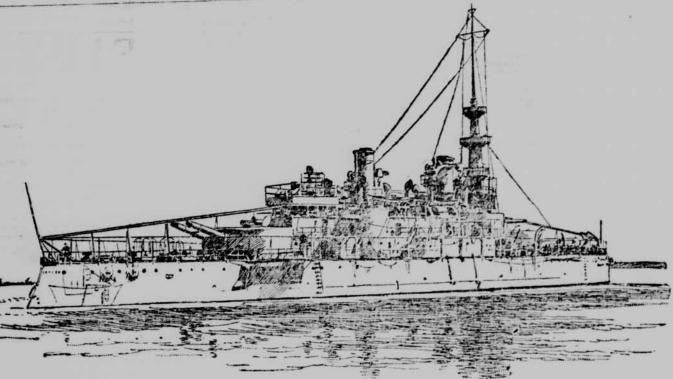
confidence is expressed that the peerless lowa and the Oregon will destroy the last remnant of Spain's sea power and effectually extinguish any delusion that the Spaniards have of being able to regain their colonies.

SCENE OF PROPOSED ATTACK.

BPANISH COAST AND FORTIFICATIONS THAT DEFEND IT.

Washington, June 27.—When the American Machine the American feet off Havana, and take command or the post vacated by Commodore Watson with his flagship. Washington, June 27.—When the American feet off Havana, and take command or the post vacated by Commodore Watson with his flagship. Commodore Howell is at present in complete information as to the entire stretch of Spanish coast, with detail maps of every harbor and its fortifications. The War Board had a mass of this information before it to-day, and spent a good part of the day studying Spanish

Cuban coast. He is already on his way South



THE BATTLE-SHIP OREGON.

COMMODORE JOHN C WATSON.

Washington, June 27 (Special).-Commodore

John Crittenden Watson was born in Kentucky islands or territory that may come under the content of the United States. The bil involves only colored volunteers, and is framed their individual request it directs the President to call on graduated in 1860. He was promoted to master the Governors of the States and Territories and

THE UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP IOWA.

charts and fortifications, with a view to out- from the New-England coast, and should reach lining the series of blows which are to be de- | Cuban waters by the end of the week livered to Spain at home. The Spanish coast line is 2.122 kilometres long, of which 760 kilo metres are on the north coast, while 1.353 kilometres are along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic on the south coast. The coast is described by naval strategists as abrupt and mountainous, with sinuous inlets and guifs resembling the flords of Scandinavia In general the fortifications of the coast are relies of the medieval greatness of Spain, and many of these old defences are tumbling ruins.

The Spanish coast is divided into three Captain-Generalcies, namely: Ferrol, on the north, Cadiz, on the south, and Cartagena, on the east At Ferrol is the Naval School and the School of Naval Application. At Cartagena is the School of Ordnance and the Torpedo School. Cadiz is the point where most of the guns for fortifications are made. Each of the three provinces has a number of coast towns. The Ferrol division includes the ports of Ferrol, Corruna, Vilagarcia, Vigo, Vivero, Rivardeo, Santander, Bilbao and St. Sebastian. The Cadiz division includes the ports of Cadiz, Algeciras. Malaga. Montiril. Almeria, Seville. Huelva and the Canaries. The Cartagens department includes the ports of Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Vinaroz, Lortose, Bercelona, Mataro, Majorca, Port Mahon and Ivice.

The total artillery of these forts, under the normal conditions before the war is 119 Krupp guns, 55 Armstrong guns, 90 Ordonez guns, and a large number of Hontoria guns. The main reliance is on the Ordonez guns, which are especially for fortification purposes. They are of

21. 24 and 30 centimetres. A separate division of the coast is made for the purpose of placing torpedoes and submarine mines. This work is divided into four districts with Ferrol, Cadiz, Cartagena and Port Mahon se headquarters. To each town along the coast is allotted a certain number of torpedoes. For instance, the allotment for Barcelons alone is five hundred torpedoes. Many of these ports are connected by cables, which form an additional feature of naval defence. A cable runs from Barcelona to Marseilles. Cadiz has three cables, one to the Canaries, another to Gibraltar station for two lines.

1862 to 1864 he was Admiral Farragut's aid on the Hartford, of the West Gulf Squadron. Commissioned as lieutenant about that time, he took part in the bombardment and passage of Forts ables, one to the Canaries, another to Gibraltar and another to Villa Real. Vigi is the cable tation for two lines.

The information is in minute detail as to the Grand Gulf on March 19 and 30, 1863; battle of in the ranks shall be eligible for appointment.

the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to furnish and forward at once to such place as he may select and designate all the milliary organizations of those who became citizens by operation of the NIVth Amendment to the Constitution, the ranks to be filled by recruiting or otherwise to the maximum strength now required for the Regular Army. The bill only applies to the colored militis. and attached to the frigate Sabine in 1861. From

Our Warships

are spiendidly illustrated in the July "St. Nicholas" from a series of remarkably well-taken photographs of the Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Columbia, Minneapolis, Vesuvius, etc., etc., and in the same number Lieut Philip Andrews, U.S. N. writes of "Ceremonies and Ett. U.S. N. writes of "Ceremonies and Etl. quette of a Man-of-War"

THE SUMMER NUMBERS OF "ST. NICHOLAS"

vill contain much that has to do with nteresting phases of the Spanish-Ameri-

the power of the big guns and the

An experi account by a havil official the power of the big guns and the trusty armor of our vessels will have unusually fine illustrations, and there will be a story of an amusing adventure in the Philippine Islands. The student of nature will be especially interested in a clear explanation of the origin and course of the great ocean storms with which menod-war have to reckon.

A historical article in the July "St Nicholas" is devoted to the services of Benjamin Franklin at the French court during our Bevolution, and it tells some amusing stories of the sturdy old republican envoy's life in Paris. "St Nicholas" is always well filled with whatever bright pens and elever pencils can create for its young (and older) readers. It is an influence broadening beyond all that the best-equipped school or the most refined home can furnish to boys and girls.

FOR \$1.00

we will send to any address the numbers of "St Nicholas" from May to October, inclusive—no better vacation reading can be had. The Century Co., Union Square.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP TOWNSEND.

MUSTERING IN GOING ON SATISFACTORILY

NEW RECRUITS ARRIVING. the European Station from 1877 to 1880, was lighthouse inspector from 1880 to 1886, and promoted to contain in March, 1887. After two years on special duty at San Francisco and were mustered in this afternoon. The company is another tour at the Mare Island Navy Yard for two years he assumed command of the San Francisco in July, 1862, and on his relief was delphia, and the second fleutenant is Walter Abstraction of the Naval Home at was appointed governor of the Naval Home at | potr of Massachusetts. The non-commissioned offi-

Sergeanis-Frank Portland. Brooklyn: Joseph H. Lintor, New-York City, John J. Cleary, Brooklyn. Martin J. Varley Philadelphin. Benjamin Peate Brooklyn; Chaunecy Eldridge, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. George L. Taylor and Omar J. Auge, New-York City Corporais-Charles Lowenhelmer, New-York City Walter A. Gardner, Boston John P. Fleming, Baltimore, George B. Montgomery, Philadelphia, Walter E. Chick Medford, Penn, William E. Knox, Mufflentown, Penn, George W. Lee, West Winsted, Comi, and Edward W. Muzzy, Britol, Comi, Musicians-Charles R. Tuite and George S. Tuite, both of New-York.

but it will hardly be ready before Wednesday, al-hough it is desired, if possible, to muster it earlier. It is not at all likely that the regiment, which is It is not at all likely that the regiment, which is tathering at camp, will go into the held as an erganization, but that as soon as a battation is mostered and sufficiently well drilled to make it freetive and of use as a military body it will be referred to the front to some division or station where the service of engineers is required. The new tents supplied by the Government are eing put up rapidly 'company D has spent almost ne entire day at the work, and to-night three new ompany streets stand as an addition to the camp.

the entire day at the work, and to-might three new company streets stand as an addition to the camp, chard tents were also spected during the morning. Sixty-seven new recruits came to camp at 7 actock this evening in command of Lieutenant Gilespie. Nineteen of hem were from Baitimore, seven from Washington and forty-one from New-york. With nem was First Lieutenant Heary C. Wilson, of Washington Lieutenant Haskins, of New-York, also reported to-day.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS

More than two hundred men applied yester 225 Broadway papers in the 1st Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. Up to Saturday night 464 applications had been received, and of these 311 passed the physical examination. The regiment is be made up of electricians, linemen, steam engineers, boatmen, dockbuilders, trackmen, surveyors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, blasters, cooks, tailors and shoemakers. The headquarters of the regiment is at present at Camp fownsend, and seventeen officers and 407 men are now there awaiting the completion of the regiment. few-York has thus far done far more than her proportionate share toward filling the ranks of this regiment, and the work of recruiting in this cite is going on at a satisfactory rate. Each com-pany of the regiment will consist of a captain, two

IN THE CONNECTICUT CAMP.

ARRIVAL OF A MOTLEY CROWD OF RE CRUITS-COMPANY D LIKELY TO RE DROPPED

Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn., June 7 (Special) had a celebration this afternoon in of the defeat of a baseball nine from the Yale platoon in a game played vesterday. Dattery C men defeated the college athletes by he score of 42 to 27 To-day all the men in the extrery, except those on guard, paraded the combattery, except those on guarden college songs, im-provised for the occasion and poking fun at the Yale players. The Yale men also had a celebration later in the evening, in recognition of the fact hat a number of them are going to New-Haven to-morrow to receive diplomas from Yala Univer

Just before noon Hadiat A. Hull's company of reruits, seventy-eight strong marched into camp. The men come from Stonington, Mystic, Norwich, Cillimantic and other towns and are a motley crowd. None of them belong to the State militia and all are in citizen's dress. Half a dozen colared men lend variety to the aggregation.

This afternoon the men were all examined by the amined, with the exception of forty-two recruits brought in late this evening from Litchfield County Lieutenant George G. Crossman for Company Only two of the companies have the full numper of men required Company C. of Norwich, was full until Nowatsky backstided. Company I. New-London, lacks but one man. Recruits are coming every day, and it is believed that the regiment will be ready to muster in by the end of the week. Company D is still in trouble. Only fortyfour of the eighty-seven men brought to camp remain Some of the others failed to pass the physical examination, while a number refused to enlist unless their captain, Frank D. Rogers, who was rejected on account of defective vision, should be restored to the company. It is intimated that unless Company D recruits up to the standard within two or three days it will be dropped from the regiment and another 4th Regiment company sul stituted. First Lieutenant W. H. Riley is now in command of the company

The Russell Guards, Company F. of Danielson, named in honor of Congressman Charles A. Rushave 104 men. Lieutenant Young goes to Danielson to morrow to get recruits. Richard P. Freeman, ir. a New London lawver and a private in Company I, has been appointed sergeant-major for the 51 Regiment, to succeed J. Augustus.

Regimental parade was held to-night. The regi-tent presented a molley appearance, half of them-eing without uniforms. The health of the camp excellent. The men have fine bathing in the famile River, which skirts the camp ground, users running is frequent, but strong provest uards have been put out, and the derelicis are sing gathered in.

INCREASE OF THE PAY CORPS ASKED. Washington, June 27 - Secretary Alger to-day forwarded to the House a recommendation for legis-lative authority for adding to the pay department of the Army two assistant paymaster-generals with the rank of colonel, and six deputy paymastergenerals, ranking as lieutenant-colonels, in the volunteer army, to be selected from officers of the Regular Army now in the pay department. Early action is asked for on the ground that the officers of the pay department will soon be on duty outside the limits of the United States. In a letter from General Stanton, Paymaster-General, promotions as follows were recommended:

To be assistant paymaster-general, with rank of colo-To be deputy paymaster-generals, ranking as ilentenant-lonels of volunteers—Majors A S TOWAR, CHARLES WHIPPLE JOHN C MUHLENBERG, CHARLES KILBOURNE, all now paymasters

The other assistant paymaster-general is not of-ficially mentioned in the correspondence.

NO MORE FILIBUSTERING.

OPPONENTS OF ANNEXATION ADMIT THAT A VOTE WILL BE REACHED Washington, June 27.- The leaders of the anti-annexation movement in the Senate held a meeting to-day and decided that they would

resist any effort further to extend the hours of the daily sessions for discussion of the Hawaiian question. They agreed to begin the discussion promptly at 11 o'clock each day, providing there was a quorum present, but they decided to take a position against the extension of the debates beyond 5 o'clock in the evening.

Senator Davis, who is in charge of the reso ution, was informed of this decision, and while he did not agree to observe the hours specified beyond to-day, he said that he would not insist on prolonging the session to-day in view of the fact that commendable progress had been made in disposing of the speeches. He made an effort to secure an agreement on a day for a vote, but failed.

There were numerous conferences between the representatives of the two sides of the Havalian controversy, and several of the anti-annexationists gave assurances that they had no intention to fillbuster. They told Senator Davis and other annexation leaders that when their speeches were finished they would consent that a vote be taken, and they admit in private conersation that a vote will in all probability be

secured before final adjournment. It was these assurances which led to the amicable arrangement about the adjournment of to-day's session. They have also caused the supporters of the resolution to regard the outok as more favorable than at any previous time. No one however, looks for a vote inside of ten days.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

THE REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE.

HAWAHAN DEBATE CONTINUED LONGER SESSIONS VOTED.

Washington, June 27.-After the transaction of brief routine business the resolution offered on Saturday by Mr DAVIS (Rep., Minn.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, providing that hereafter until further notice the daily sessions of the Senate shall begin at 11 a. m., was laid before

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ark.) made the point of no quorum, and the roll was called. Forty Senators responded, five less than a quorum

Mr. LINDSAY (Dem. Ky) said that there were many Senators absent who had voted for the early hour of meeting, and he moved that the Sergeantat-Arms be directed to request the attendance such Senators. The motion was modified to the usual Senate formula and adopted.

11:15 a. m. five more Senators appeared, and the resolution of Mr. Davis was agreed to without

Consideration of the Hawalian annexation resolution was resumed, Mr.CLAY (Dem., Ga.) addressing the Serate in opposition. The annexation of Hawaii would. Mr. Clay insisted, start this country on a career of conquest which was opposed to the true destiny of the United States. He asserted that to make the present war an excuse for the adoption of a colonization policy would be a violation of the declarations made in the Cuban resolutions and would involve the country in tremendous difficulties and possible ruin. He declared that the United States had no business to capture the Philippine Islands, as the war had not been begun for any

NOVEL ANTI-ANNEXATION PLEA

Following Mr. Clay's speech, and after a partial onference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill had been disposed of, Mr. ROACH (Dem. N. D.) spoke against annexation. He depre-cated the criticism of those who were opposed to nnnexation, as he held that their position was sound, as would be established by subsequent events if Hawaii were annexed. After protesting against the bringing under this Government of such people as formed the bulk of the Hawaiian population. Mr. Roach advanced the argument that the United States should not annex the islands, as their existence was problematical. They were hable n he swallowed up by the sea in an earthquake Further tiong, he maintained that if annexation was to be effected by resolution the proposition ought to be submitted first to the Hawaiians themis the work of recruiting to a specific state of the work of recruiting to a satisfactory rate. Each come as any factory rate and to desiroy the very foundations of this Government will consist of a captain, two sergeants, eight corporais, and to desiroy the very foundations of this Government by a subversion of the principle that it is less than the server in the Army before reaching years more to serve in the Army before reaching years more to serve in the Army before reaching the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age, in July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July, 1838, he was appointed to the retiring age. In July

The messages of the President relating to Naval omb and Captain Hodgsdon were read.

MR CAFFERY'S SPEECH Mr. CAFFERY (Dem., La.) then began a speech n opposition to annexation. He said that the polloy proposed was dangerous to the safety and perpetuity of the United States and opposed to the

fundamental principles of the Government In a brief colloquy about the debt of Hawaii, in Mr. Caffery, Mr. FAULKNER (Dem. which Mr. Caffery Mr. FAULKNER (Dem. W. Va.) and Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) took part. Mr. Morgan said that \$1,000,000 more than covered the deat, and that amount would be the entire sum to be assumed by this country. In return for this sum the United States would recave unencumbered property to the value of \$6,000,000 or \$0,000,000. That he thought would be a fair financial exchange for the United States.

Mr. Caffery than made a constitutional argument occause annexation.

against annexation.

Mr. Ciffery and Mr. STEWART (Pop. New) became involved in a sharp colloquy over the former's assertion that the United States under the Constitution could not acquire foreign territory by legislative act. To this statement Mr. Stewart objected After the colloquy had continued for some time Mr. Caffery said. The contention of the Senator from Nevada reminds me of a question once asked by a member of the House. What does the Constitution amount to among friends.

LEGISLATIVE OR EXECUTIVE FUNCTION. Further, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Caffery said he had never known any nation to quire foreign territory by purely legislative act. Mr Faulkner declared that all governments recognized the fact that the praceful acquisition of forgign territory was an executive fund been such always.

In reply Mr. Stewart cited the fact that Great Britair had successively acquired parts of India by act of Parliament.

But the English Parliament is empirotent. uggested Mr. SPOONER (Rep., Wis). Does the Senator from Nevada claim that Congress is on: nipotent?

"Yes, it is," replied Mr. Stewart, "within the limits of the Constitution" He pointed out that the annexation of Alaska had not been perfected until ongress had taken action on the qu

In reply to an inquiry by Mr MALLORY (Dem., Fig.) Mr. Stewart maintained that the Supreme Court had held repeatedly that it could not incinto the acquisition of territory. When the poli power of the Government had taken action the transaction was closed

In resuming his remarks, Mr. Caffery said that if the argument of Mr. Stewart were carried to its legitimate conclusion it would make Congress an absolute despotien.

Later Mr. Caffers yielded to Mr. HOAR (Rep. Mass.), who called up the joint resolution authorizing the Librarian of Congress to accept, with certain restrictions, the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of engravings and a bust of Mr. Hubbard from Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard. The resolution was adonted

from Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard. The resolution was adopted.
At 5 o'clock Mr. Caffery, not having finished his speech, yielded the floor, and the Haweilian resolution was laid aside until to-morrow.
Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) called up the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill and asked that it be agreed to.
Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, expressed the hope that the report might be rejected, because of the provision which allowed Indians to lease mineral lands on their reservations.
The report was rejected, the special grounds of

passed

At 5.35 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned at 5.50 p. m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CENSUS

Washington, June 27 - The House to-day went promptly to the consideration of District of Colum-Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Iowa), from the Com-

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

Could Any Other Known Remedy Have Accomplished It?

Gentlemen On retiring a few evenings ago, with a covere cold. I rapidly grew ill during the night, shooting rains darted through my cheef and side, making breathing seen rainful, shortly came membrane from the languages; insted with blood. The only remedy at hand was leeply insted with blood. The only remedy at hand was leeply insted with blood. The only remedy at hand was leeply insted with blood. The only remedy at hand was leeply insted in which I had ittle faith. I insaid it through the mostrils and mouth freely. The effect was like mage, and I now feel that to this great discovery I owe perhaps, my life.

"Hyomei" goes direct to the diseased parts, which can be reached by the breath of life nity. Had stomach remedies been used, Paes, nonla would have resulted.

"Hyomei" cures by Inhalation. Sold by Druggists, or sent by

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mittee on Rules, reported favorably a resolution providing for the appointment of a select commit-tee of thirteen to consider all questions of legislation relative to the XIIth Census. He points out that this course had been pursued in the case of three of the last four censuses. The resolution was

then moved that the House recede from its disagreements to the Senate amendments in dispute

osing of the bill.
District of Columbia matters occupied the greater sortion of the afternoon. The messages of the president relative to Naval Constructor Hobson, the Hudson officers and crew at Cardenas and Capalan Hodgsdon, of the Hugh McColloch, at Manila were not read until late. Few members were not read until late.

NEW ARMY COMMANDER HERE

GENERAL GEORGE L GILLESPIE OR-DERED TO SUCCEED GEN-ERAL FRANK. Washington, June 27. Several important Army

orders were issued to-day Brigadier-General Royal Frank, who succeeded Major-General Wesley Merritt in command of the Department of the East with headquarters at New-York, is relieved of that command and ordered to report in person to the Secretary of War for assignment to duty.

General George L. Gillespie, colonel of engineers, who was received appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, is ordered to take command of the De-

Brigadier-General A. C. M. Pennington has been relieved from command of Camp Black, Hepmstead, Long Island, and probably will be assigned to duty with the Fourth Army Corps, in Florida. dier-General Roe has been assigned to duty with he First Army Corps, at Chickamauga

It was reported at the War Department to-day that the President would nominate Brigadier-Gen-eral Frank to be a major-general. None of the officials would confirm the rumor.

Brigadier-General George L. Gillespie is one of the leading members of the Corps of Engineers of the Regular Army. He holds the important office of division engineer of the Northeast Division, is a member and the president of the Mississippi uld River Commission, and is a member of the Ligh

give some of his reasons for opposing the resolu-tion and not with any idea of delaying action.

Academy, from which he was graduated in 1862, in the stormy days of the Civil War. He went at once into active service as a second lieutenant in the Union Army, and became a first lieutenant in the March following In April, 1864, he was advanced to a captaincy. In the following August for gallant and meritorious service, he was made a major by brevet, the service having been in the Richmond campaign. He received the rank of lieu-tenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign from Winchester to Appo mattex Courthouse on April 9 1865

The war over he eturned to his work in the Engineer Corps, and became a major in regular order in 1871, a lieutenant-colonel in 1888, and a colonel in 1895. He was associated with General Phill Sheridan in the Shenandosh Valley cam-paigns and at Winchester. He had general charge of the engineering works of the final Virginia cam-

paigns, and was present at Lee's surrenger
After the war he went with General Sheridan
to New-Orleans as engineer and later was associated with him when General Sheridan commanded the Department of the Miscouri at Chicago Gillespie built several lighthouses in Lakes Eric and Outsrio had charge of engineering work in Oregon, and was in charge of engineering work about Bos-ton and at Portland. Me. He was at one time in harge of the engineering work of New-York Harbor, and was at the head of much of the most in

portant engineering work of the Government. In 189: General Gillespie was appointed to succeed Major-General John M. Wilson as the head of the Northeast Division which covers the Atlantic si from the Canadian boundary to New-Jersey, headquarters in this city. The same year appointed by the President to the head of he v. appointed by the President to the head of the Mississerpi River Commission a body of seven engineers, created by set of Congress in 1879, and authorized to supervise and allot the expenditure of large sums of money upon the levees of the great civer, from the function of the Ohio with it at Cairo to the head of the passes below New-Or-leans. Last year Congress appropriated Someon to be expended upon this work in four years, and an appropriation of \$15,000,000 more to complete it is now sought.

ppropriation of 225 conversely to the Board General Gillespie is also a member of the Board of Engineers of the War Department a member of the board of engineer officers appointed to ansider and report upon the subject of the ness of New-York Harbor and its adjacent vature, to reconsider the project for the improvement of Pensacola Harbor, Porida, and of the nest of Pensacola Harbor, Porida, and of the pensacola for the examination for promotion of certain others of the examination for prom-and the Board of Visitors at Willets Point. General Gilespie's ronk in the Corps of Enginee neers. Regular Army, is that of colone, and he fourth from the top. He was named by the Pred-dent a few weeks ago as one of the brigadier-gen-erals of volunteers, and assigned to the First Army Corps, at Chiebamauga Park. He has been await-ing the appointment of his successor in his engi-neer offices to be ordered to the first. General Gillespie's home is at No. 49 East Fifty-thirds. His new appointment carries with it a house of Governor's Island.

A CANARD ABOUT TWO MONITORS.

Washington, June 27.-A story was affeat today to the effect that the big double-turreted monitors Puritan and Miantenemeh had been struck and seriously injured by Spanish shells off Havana. Inquiry at the Navy Department, backed by a few anxious messages from friends of the people aboard, elicited the fact that both of these monitors are at Key West, where they have been at anchor for some time. The officials know of no recent firing on American blockading vessels from the Morro Castle or other forts at the entrance of Havana Harbor.

SICK SOLDIERS SENT TO ATLANTA. Tampa, Fla., June 27 (Special).-The Government hospital train will start from here to-morrow, carrying fifty sick soldiers from the various camps in this neighborhood to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta. None of the men are danserously ill, and a change of sir, it is believed, will make them it duty in a comparatively short time. To-day's reports to Captain Franklin, chief medical officer of the corps, stationed here, indicate that the general health of the camps is excellent. nospital train will start from here te-morrow.

on their reservations. The report was rejected, the special grounds of objection being that stated by Mr. Jones and one stated by Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.), who insisted that the Senate conferrees should insist on the free homes provision. A bill granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to the Guif. Chickasaw and Kansas Reliway Company was reseased.